M1.(a) all points correct

±1 small square

allow 1 mark for 6 or 7 plots

2

Year	Percentage (%) of bottles made from other materials
1975	5
1980	10
1985	22
1990	42
1995	70
2000	72
2005	90
2010	95

1

(b) **Level 3 (5–6 marks):**
A detailed and coherent argument is provided which considers a range of issues and comes to a conclusion consistent with the reasoning.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
An attempt to describe the advantages and disadvantages of the production and uses is made, which comes to a conclusion. The logic may be inconsistent at times but builds towards a coherent argument.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements made. The logic may be unclear and the conclusion, if present, may not be consistent with the reasoning.

0 marks:
No relevant content.

Indicative content

- glass – 2 stages in production of soda-lime glass
- glass – second stage, heating sand, limestone and sodium carbonate
- HDPE – 3 stages in production
- HDPE – second stage, cracking of naphtha to obtain ethene
- HDPE – third stage, polymerisation of ethene
- fewer stages in glass production, may be quicker
- higher temperature in glass manufacture, therefore maybe higher energy requirement

- glass bottle can be reused
- consideration of collection / cleaning costs to reuse glass bottles
- other glass products can be made from recycled glass
- plastic has greater range of sizes
- both produced from limited raw materials
- higher percentage recycled materials in glass conserves raw materials

This indicative content is not exhaustive, other creditworthy responses should be awarded marks as appropriate.

6

[9]

M2.(a) C_6H_{14}

1

(b) **A**

1

(c) **B**

1

(d) **C**

1

(e) Propanol

1

[5]

M3.(a) (i) exothermic

accept combustion
*allow burning **or** oxidation **or***
redox

1

(ii) carbon monoxide / *CO* (is produced)

allow monoxide (is produced) ignore carbon oxide

1

because there is incomplete / partial combustion (of the fuel)

accept because there is insufficient oxygen / air (to burn the fuel)

1

(b) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information in the Marking guidance.

0 marks No relevant content.

Level 1 (1-2 marks) There is a statement that crude oil is heated **or** that substances are cooled. However there is little detail and any description may be confused or inaccurate.

Level 2 (3-4 marks) There is some description of heating / evaporating crude oil **and either** fractions have different boiling points **or** there is an indication of a temperature difference in the column.

Level 3 (5-6 marks) There is a reasonable explanation of how petrol is or fractions are separated from crude oil using evaporating **and** condensing.

If cracking is given as a preliminary or subsequent process to fractional distillation then ignore.

However, if cracking / catalyst is given as part of the process, maximum is **level 2**.

Examples of chemistry points made in the response could include:

- Some / most of the hydrocarbons (or petrol) evaporate / form vapours or gases
- When some of / a fraction of the hydrocarbons (or petrol) cool to their boiling point they condense
- Hydrocarbons (or petrol) that have (relatively) low boiling points and are collected near the top of the fractionating column or hydrocarbons with (relatively) high boiling points are collected near the bottom of the fractionating column
- The process is fractional distillation
- Heat the crude oil / mixture of hydrocarbons or crude oil / mixture is heated to about 350°C
- Some of the hydrocarbons remain as liquids
- Liquids flow to the bottom of the fractionating column
- Vapours / gases rise up the fractionating column
- Vapours / gases cool as they rise up the fractionating column
- The condensed fraction (or petrol) separates from the vapours / gases and flows out through a pipe
- Some of the hydrocarbons remain as vapours / gases
- Some vapours / gases rise out of the top of the fractionating column
- There is a temperature gradient in the fractionating column or the fractionating column is cool at the top and hot at the bottom

6

[9]

M4. (a) (i) C_7H_{16}

mark answer line first

answer may be given in the table

1

(ii) C_nH_{2n+2}

1

(b) (i) carbon monoxide

*do **not** accept carbon oxide*

*do **not** accept water*

ignore CO

1

(ii) because of partial / incomplete combustion (in reaction 2) **or** complete combustion (in reaction 1)

*allow because there is less / insufficient oxygen (in reaction 2) **or** sufficient oxygen (in reaction 1) allow different amounts of oxygen used (in the reactions) **or** $19O_2$ (in reaction 1) **and** $13O_2$ (in reaction 2)*

ignore air

1

(c) (i) 15 (%)

ignore units

1

(ii) water (vapour)/steam

allow H_2O / OH_2 / hydrogen oxide

1

(iii) sulfur in petrol / crude oil (reacts with oxygen)

it = sulfur dioxide

1

(ii) because nitrogen **and** oxygen (are in the air and) react

*allow nitrogen **and** oxygen burn*

*accept nitrogen + oxygen → nitrogen oxide **or** symbol equation*

ignore air

1

at high temperature (inside a petrol engine)

allow heat / hot (engine)

1

(d) because carbon dioxide / it causes global warming **or**

allow because carbon dioxide / it causes greenhouse effect / climate change

1

because carbon dioxide / it has an impact on oceans

because this carbon dioxide / carbon / it was '<u>locked up</u>' (in fossil fuels) **or**

because the percentage/amount of carbon dioxide / it in the atmosphere is <u>increasing</u>

1

[11]

M5. (a) (i) *use of carbon throughout = **max 1***

<u>burning biodiesel</u> releases CO_2

ignore burning trees

1

CO2 is <u>absorbed</u> / <u>used</u> by the crops/plants (used to produce the biodiesel)

allow CO2 <u>absorbed</u> / <u>used</u> by trees

1

(ii) *allow use of carbon for carbon dioxide throughout*

<u>increases</u> CO2 / greenhouse effect

accept causes global warming

OR

allow causes climate change

<u>less</u> CO2is absorbed (from atmosphere)

ignore other correct effects

1

because <u>burning</u> trees releases CO2

accept <u>fewer</u> trees to absorb CO2

***or** crops / plants do not absorb as much CO2 as trees*

OR

because there is <u>less</u> photosynthesis

ignore habitats / biodiversity

*if no other mark awarded global dimming because of smoke / particles gains **1** mark*

1

(b) any **one** from:

ignore carbon neutral / cost / less harmful / environmentally friendly

- crude oil / fossil fuel is running out / non-renewable

  allow biodiesel is renewable / sustainable

- demand for fuels / energy is increasing

  ignore demand for biodiesel is increasing

- new legislation / protocols

1

(c) (i) uses crops / land that could be used for food

*allow destroys habitats **or** reduces biodiversity*

ignore cost

1

(ii) increases the cost of food / land

ignore cost of machinery / process

ignore cheaper to produce biodiesel

1

[7]

M6. (a) carbon dioxide <u>decreased (by plants / trees)</u>

allow plants / trees absorbed carbon dioxide

1

oxygen <u>increased</u> (by plants / trees)

allow plants / trees released oxygen

if neither of these marks awarded

allow plants / trees

*photosynthesise for **1** mark*

1

because coal 'locks up' / traps / stores carbon dioxide / carbon

allow trees 'locked up' carbon dioxide / carbon

1

(b) carbon / C

hydrogen / H

sulfur / S

*all 3 correct **2** marks*

*1 or 2 correct **1** mark*

allow H2

ignore oxygen

2

(c) (i) 2 2

balancing must be correct

*do **not** accept changed formulae*

1

(ii) <u>increases atmospheric pollution</u>

carbon dioxide / CO2 released

1

from the (thermal) decomposition of calcium carbonate **or**

*accept causes global warming **or** CO2 is a greenhouse gas*

description of this decomposition **or** equation

ignore sulfur dioxide and effects in this part

1

<u>decreases atmospheric pollution</u>

sulfur dioxide / SO2 is removed

accept less acid rain produced

1

by reaction with calcium oxide **or** calcium carbonate

*accept neutralisation **or** forms calcium sulfate*

1

[10]